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LETTER FROM JUDGE WALLACE.

He Declines to Allow His Name to be Presented for Governor.

UNION C. H., S. C.

Editor Intelligencer: I have recently seen an editorial article in the INTELLIGENCER in which you express a preference for me for the nomination for Governor. I desire to thank you for the honor you do me, and for the terms in which your preference is expressed. Having fully considered the matter, and having reached a determinate conclusion, I feel it to be due to my friends that I should at once declare that, for reasons which I cannot interest the public to know, I cannot allow my name to be presented to the Convention for the nomination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. WALLACE.

The municipal election in Columbia last week resulted in a complete "walk over the track" for the Democratic nominees. Columbia has set a worthy example to the other portions of South Carolina. They made good nominations and stuck to them solidly. That is the sure way to achieve success.

The card of Judge Wallace, which we publish elsewhere, conveys the unwelcome information that he cannot consent to accept the nomination for Governor in the coming canvass, and therefore leaves the contest where it stood before he was suggested. A great many of our readers will regret this, for he was undoubtedly the favorite of a large majority of them for Governor. Judge Wallace, however, occupies an important position which is more congenial to his taste and equally as advantageous to the State, and it is not unreasonable for him to prefer to retain it. Circumstances may yet arise which will necessitate his nomination in the interests of that enthusiasm and concord which is necessary to save the State.

The nomination of Gen. Grant by the Chicago Convention for a third term is not near as likely as it was a few weeks ago, although the Stalwarts and most corrupt elements of the Republican party are working for it with a tenacity that amounts to madness. He is not the choice of his own party, and, if nominated, it will be the work of a few leading politicians, effected by manipulating conventions without regard to the wishes of the masses of the party. The better element in the Republican party recognize the danger to Republican institutions of a departure from the established customs of near a century, that no President, however popular, should have more than two terms, and those in that party who favor a constitutional government are holding meetings in the North, East and West protesting against the principle of a third term, and demanding that Gen. Grant should not receive the nomination at Chicago. It is now evident that if he enters the Presidential contest, it will be as the candidate of the corruptionists and consolidationists, and that his election will result in the subversion of free government and the establishment of a monarchy. But can he be elected? He cannot command the support of his own party, and that party was defeated in the last Presidential contest, when it was united, by a popular majority of 300,000. If Grant is the next President, he will not be so by the voice of the people, but by the power of the sword.

The communication of Colonel D. B. Dailey gives us a credit which is not due. It was not a correspondent of the INTELLIGENCER, but of the News and Courier, who wrote the article entitled "Two Brave Men," of which he speaks, and it was copied by us from our Charleston contemporary. THE INTELLIGENCER has always had a sincere desire to promote, in its limited sphere, harmony and a good understanding between all sections of our common country, and to the measure of its ability to soften and obliterate the asperities incident on both sides to the late civil war. We believe the safest and surest way of doing this is to give to the public the deeds of brave men on both sides, and mutual respect and a kindly feeling will spring up therefrom. Brave men may be mistaken in their opinions, but they are never base in their motives nor deceitful in their methods. A proper appreciation of the character of the Union and of the Confederate soldier by each other is bound to inspire respect and confidence between them, and it was in pursuance of this belief that we published the tribute to Colonel Dailey's intrepidity and courage as contained in the article referred to. When he prepares the statement of his recollection of the event referred to, the INTELLIGENCER will be pleased to publish it also, if we can get hold of it. It is a healthy sign when the men who were the blue and those who were the grey can come together and discuss the events of an unfortunate war, in which they were engaged on opposite sides, without irritation and renewed anger, and the temper of their correspondence is more than creditable to Gen. Hagood and Col. Dailey. We wish such instances could be more frequently and more prominently presented to the country both North and South.

The New York Tribune attempts to create the impression that the Whittaker affair is "another Southern outrage." It looks like another Republican trick.

CONDEMNED TO DIE.

It is a notorious fact that although many murders occurred during Republican ascendancy in South Carolina, yet no white man killed colored people, yet no white man was ever executed for such a crime under their administration of the government by them, and they have repeatedly asserted that none would ever occur under a Democratic administration. Since we obtained the government these killings have almost entirely stopped, and the following report of a case terminated at the late Spartanburg Court, taken from the Carolina Spartan, shows that the laws are, and will be, impartially administered by our Courts:

Thomas White, a white man, several weeks ago, on the streets of Spartanburg, shot and killed Pet Williams, a negro, without provocation. The strange thing is that he did this without knowing Williams, or without any reason for doing so. It may never be known what was the secret spring in his mind that made him do this deed.

Friday afternoon the prisoner was brought into Court and placed in the dock. A dense crowd packed the courtroom at the time. Judge Wallace, feeling the awful solemnity of the occasion, said:

"Thomas, White, stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced on you?"

For the first time during the whole trial the prisoner showed some agitation of mind. His voice was a little quivering, and he said: "I can only say that I am clear of the charges against me. I am not guilty of them. I am innocent of it. In my conscience before God I don't feel that I did this deed. I don't think it right before God to put me to death for what I did not do. These were about his words, uttered with not so much connection as they expressed.

Judge Wallace then said about as follows: "Unfortunately for you, Thos. White, a jury of your countrymen have declared you guilty, and it is my painful duty to declare the judgment of the law. I do not punish you, and the jury does not punish you. The jury have found you guilty, and the law says that you must die; but when you, a young man, full of life, just in the vigor of manhood, come to die a felon's death, it must penetrate you with a degree of distress which cannot be expressed in words. It must occur to you, as it must to every man, that if you had not had a pistol in your pocket—

"Prisoner: 'I did not have a pistol; before God—'

Here his attorney asked him to be silent. Judge Wallace was patiently waiting to hear what he had to say. "If you had not had a pistol in your pocket, and been on that fatal afternoon drunk on liquor to excess, Pet Hawkins would not have been killed, and you would not have been here to receive the sentence of death. Pet Hawkins' death and your approaching death are traceable to the common practice of drinking liquor to excess, which practice proved as fatal as if you had administered strychnine to Pet Hawkins and then taken it yourself. Examples are of such frequent occurrence in South Carolina, where the free use of whisky, joined with the practice of carrying concealed weapons, brings many men to danger and death, that it seems to me, all good men ought to endeavor to suppress this public evil, and to check these two practices. Thomas White, I regret that it is my duty to give it as my opinion that you will be obliged to die. It seems that you have nothing to do but to make your peace with that God whose laws you have violated. Let me, who would do everything in tenderness, exhort you to save yourself from a more dreadful punishment than the law can inflict. I will not protract this fearful scene. The sentence of the law is that you be taken from the place where you now are back to the jail, and there kept in close confinement until Friday, the 23rd day of April next, and that, on that day, you be taken from the jail to the place of private execution, and there, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

Railroad Meeting at Franklin, N. C. From the Western (N. C.) Reporter. Col. Foreacre and Mr. Wilmer, representatives of the Air Line Railroad, visited our community and attended a meeting, on the 29th of March, of the Directors of the Rabun Gap Short Line Railroad Company. These gentlemen have agreed to build a line from the junction of their road from the Georgia State line to the Tennessee State line.

The Board passed resolutions opening books of subscription, and while there were comparatively few of our citizens present, subscriptions were made amounting to one hundred and four hundred dollars. Col. Foreacre and Mr. Wilmer, on behalf of themselves and eight other associates, subscribed one hundred thousand dollars. On these subscriptions an assessment of one dollar on the share was paid in, and certificates of stock issued.

A Card from Col. D. B. Dailey.

LAW OFFICE OF DAILEY & BURKE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, March 25. Messrs. E. B. Murray & Co., Editors and Publishers of the Anderson Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN—Through the kindness of a reader of your paper, I am in receipt of a number thereof which contained a letter from your Washington correspondent of January 14th, entitled "Two Stories of Brave Men." Allow me to thank you for the fair and impartial manner with which you have treated the correspondence of Gen. Hagood and myself. As might be expected, viewing Gen. Hagood's command and the condition of it from my standpoint at the time I received the flag from the Ensign of one of the Confederate Regiments, I differ with the General as to what was said and done by each of us at the time I was shot. My knowledge of the facts and circumstances make my side of the case much more favorable to myself than any statement I have ever yet seen of the occurrence, yet I am very thankful to Gen. Hagood for the aid he has given me in the matter of my application for pension. It is my intention before long, and as soon as I can get relieved from some professional services now on my hands, to give Gen. Hagood a detailed account of the affair, as the same appeared to us, as well as the orders received by myself to go to that part of the line threatened by Hagood's command.

I am, very respectfully, DAILEY.

A BLOODY DAY IN EDGEFIELD.

A Municipal Election Causes a Fatal Affair—Pistols and Whiskey Connected with it. Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist. Yesterday afternoon the report reached Augusta that another bloody vendetta had occurred in Edgefield, and that a person named Bland had been killed, and from two others dangerously wounded. From mouth to mouth the rumor spread, until the whole town was agitated at the repetition of a fatal affair of only eighteen months ago. Telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged for news from the scene of bloodshed, and perhaps of death, and the evening train of the Columbia Road was boarded by several natives of Edgefield, now residents of Augusta, anxious and apprehensive over the extent of the trouble. The first dispatch was brief, but fearfully suggestive. It was this: "Another shooting scrape occurred here this morning, about the election of Town Council, which came off to-day. Julian Bland and Dr. W. E. Bland, A. A. Clisby and A. A. Glover were the parties engaged. Dr. Bland was shot in the abdomen—considered mortal. A. A. Clisby was shot through the body and received a wound on the head from the blow of a Col. considered dangerous. A. A. Glover is shot twice in the thigh—not dangerous. Dr. Campbell, of your city has been telegraphed for, and will come up to-night."

Excitement culminated in the evening late, when it was announced here that Dr. Wallace Bland was dead. Reports reaching Augusta, even up to a late hour last evening, were somewhat shadowy, but an account of the affair, from seemingly trustworthy sources, has been obtained: On Thursday, April 1st, the voters of Edgefield met at the Court House to nominate citizens to fill the municipal offices, and the following were elected: Dr. W. E. Bland, A. A. Clisby, W. E. Bland, Jr., for Warden, Lee Holson, W. H. Brunson, W. N. Burnett and R. S. Anderson. During the meeting, however, trouble arose regarding a reduction of the whiskey tax of the town. One party, led by Mr. W. B. Penn, favored a retention of the license, existing at \$200 per annum—and the other party, led by Mr. A. A. Clisby, favored a reduction of the tax to \$150, and finally placed a second ticket in the field, the nominees for Warden being Bland, A. A. Clisby, Dr. W. E. Bland, Jr., W. E. Bland, Jr., and Lee Holson. W. E. Bland, Jr., the regular nominee for Warden, was, however, subsequently declined to run, and Mr. R. G. Bouham was put up in his place. Now, among the supporters of the regular ticket were Dr. Wallace E. Bland, a young physician of 25 or 30 years of age, and his brother, Julian Bland, much younger. On the other side were Mr. A. A. Clisby, one of the candidates for Warden, and Mr. Arthur A. Glover, his father-in-law, and a gentleman well known in the country. In the course of the morning Lawrence King, a colored man, and former State Senator from Edgefield County, came to the polls to vote. His vote was challenged by Clisby, who contended that King, residing beyond the corporate limits, could not cast his ballot in a municipal election. Dr. Bland contended that King had a right to vote, and an altercation ensued, in the course of which Clisby shot Dr. Bland in the body. Young Julian Bland immediately drew a pistol and shot Clisby in the body, and also shot Mr. Glover twice in the thigh. Clisby's wounds were considered dangerous, Glover's were not necessarily so. From the first, however, Dr. Bland's injury was thought to be fatal, and he lingered in agony, it being impossible to probe or extract the ball, and when late in the evening intelligence reached Augusta that Dr. Bland was dead, the news was not unexpected. He was, as above stated, comparatively a young man—had been educated with care, finishing up his professional training in Paris a few years ago. Dr. Campbell and Ford, thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents was realized by the collection in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday. We stop the press to announce that the news is now spreading. April 8, 1880. The material of the Confederate monument has arrived here from Sumter, and parties are engaged in putting up the structure on the Academy grounds.

Rock Hill Herald: Col. C. J. Pride is assisted in the discharge of his official duties by Messrs. J. C. Gage and W. S. W. Up to the present time over 500 applications have been made for the office of enumerator in this district. A prominent firm at this place sold on last Thursday, Friday and Saturday goods exceeding in value \$3,000. Trade is lively and our merchants are pleased with the spring opening.

Horry Telephone: A fire in the north-eastern portion of this county on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th ult., is reported to have destroyed 100,000 turpentine boxes. Laurensville Herald: Dram-drinkers carried not less than \$250 worth of liquor away from this place on Monday last, and it wasn't a good day for the town. The estimate, which is rather under than over the mark, does not include the local, everyday drinking, which is considerable.

Union Times: A party of railroad magnates, consisting of R. Y. McAden, H. B. Plant, Newcomb and others, passed up and down the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad on Saturday afternoon in an extra train. What? A party of thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents was realized by the collection in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday. We stop the press to announce that the news is now spreading. April 8, 1880. The material of the Confederate monument has arrived here from Sumter, and parties are engaged in putting up the structure on the Academy grounds.

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SIX STATES IN DANGER.

The South Carolina Delegation in Congress Unanimous Against Him—What They Say. The New York Herald gives some conversations with its reporters by the members of the Congressional delegation from Kentucky (except Mr. Knott, who is absent), Tennessee, South Carolina (except Senator Butler, who declines to speak), Georgia, Missouri, Arkansas and West Virginia on the question of Mr. Tilden's availability as a Presidential candidate in their States and the probable result upon their States and districts of his nomination. The bulk of opinion is against Mr. Tilden, as long as he remains in the overwhelmingly Democratic States, likely to depress the voters and bring on political stagnation.

"ANYBODY EXCEPT TILDEN." Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, says: "In my opinion the nomination of Mr. Tilden would place South Carolina and six other Southern States in the doubtful list, with the chances of success greatly against him. I regret this condition of public opinion in the South, but it is a recognized fact of which the Democrats of the North should be apprised. We propose to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, but we hope that these nominees will be men who can be sure of the whole South."

Senator Butler declined to express an opinion on the subject. John S. Richardson, of the First District, says: "I believe that a large majority of the Democratic party would vote for the nomination of the convention, and I believe that the nomination of Mr. Tilden would jeopardize, if not ruin, the prospects of carrying the State for the Democracy. What effect his nomination would have upon the several Congressional Districts I am not prepared to present to say. The vote would be very close any way, and I do not think that the few extra votes we have the other certain we shall be getting an undisputed majority in every district and an aggregate vote in the State for the Democratic candidate which cannot be challenged."

M. P. O'Connor, of the Second District, says: "The nomination of Mr. Tilden would mean the defeat of the Electoral ticket in South Carolina. I have just returned from Charleston, and the opinion I express is confirmed by the visit to my home. The Democracy of our State would not think of bolting the nomination, but we should be so indifferent, if the nomination of Mr. Tilden was presented to us, that I should say the vote of the State would be less than for Mr. Greeley in 1872. I should hardly suppose the strength of our delegation would be affected by Mr. Tilden's nomination. Let anybody be nominated but Mr. Tilden and the vote of South Carolina will be assured for the Democracy, with victory from one end of the State to the other."

D. Wyatt Aiken, of the Third District, says: "If Mr. Tilden is again nominated the vote of every county in South Carolina would be a strained vote. While there is no doubt but what the party would give him its support, it would do so grudgingly, and an avowed protest would go through the campaign in a heartless manner. That is my honest conviction. You must remember we had a very hard time four years ago when all the enthusiasm of the Democracy of the State was aroused. What would it be if we had to carry a dead weight next fall. The Democratic ticket of the year 1876, I do not think there would be any break in the delegation. Our local interests are more centered in election of Congressmen, and I believe, we would elect the five members the State is entitled to. You must bear in mind that we were counted on for the year 1876, and we were elected in South Carolina in 1876, we counted on the entire delegation in Congress. We went for home rule and won on our local issues, but we were not in the Presidential count. Would it not be reasonable to suppose that with additional drawbacks this year, the chances of our carrying the electoral ticket would be diminished?"

John H. Evans, of the Fourth District, says: "The nominee of the Convention will be supported, but, in my opinion, if it is Mr. Tilden, that support will be lukewarm compared with our enthusiasm for him four years ago. It would be very feeble as compared with the support we would give to Mr. Bayard or to Mr. Seymour or any of the candidates named, except Mr. Tilden. You can judge of the necessity of giving us a strong candidate by recalling the result of the contest in 1876. We elected our Governor, yet we lost the electoral vote of the State. If that was so in 1876, what might be the result if Tilden was again nominated? What assurance have we or can we give that we will not be beaten or counted out to run any risk. There might be a dead set made for Republican Congressmen, and one or two of our Senators might be elected. We would have a sharp, close contest to hold their Democratic strength. Our security against defeat will rest in the nomination of Seymour and Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks will, I understand, consent to run as Vice-President with Mr. Seymour."

George D. Tillman, of the Fifth District, says: "I am sure South Carolina will vote for the nominee, whoever he may be. To be sure it would be up-hill work for Mr. Tilden at the head of the ticket. Any other candidate would make the political campaign easier to go through with. Something like that, which is not something of a martyr, but not sufficiently divested of material prosperity to arouse that finer spiritual sense which responds to the sufferings and denials of those who sacrifice much in a just cause. He was cheated out of a just cause, but there is a little bit of politics will ever do justice to the downtrodden in this country. As for our Congressional delegation that is a different matter entirely. We are struggling to preserve our civilization in this Southern land, and there is not the slightest danger of the delegation being bought or corrupted. As long as we stand our lot for honesty and the Anglo-Saxon race."

Beaufort Crescent: Moses Thompson, convicted of outraging a colored girl, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. An old colored man named John was drowned near Port Royal on Saturday last. Sheriff Mehan brought from Savannah on Saturday night Horace Davis, who is charged with assaulting two little girls in Port Royal. As the grand jury had been discharged his trial will not take place until the next week. The United States District Court at Charleston is conducting experiments to increase the supply of drum fish. When these fish are so plenty that they sell in Beaufort for 25 cents for a seventy-five pound fish, it would seem as though they understand the propagating process pretty well themselves.

Wallhalla Courier: The rain and hail of the last few days has done great injury to the fruit lands of the county, by washing the lands and fences and beating off the fruit and damaging early small grain. Mr. John Rose, of our town, met with quite a serious accident in Charleston by being hooked near one of his eyes by a steer. It is thought that the steer was not at home undergoing medical treatment.

Chester Reporter: Mr. Thomas McCafferty is the oldest living member of the Masonic order in Chester County. He joined Skerry Masonic Lodge, Ireland, in 1820. He was brought up in High Bucks County, England, emigrated to Belfast, in this country in 1838. He is now 70 years of age.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Cleanings from our State Exchanges. Charleston Press: An affray took place at Court's shops, in this county, on the 2d instant, between James Thames and Henry Johnson, both white, in which Johnson was shot in the head with a pistol ball. The proper authorities have been tried to arrest Thames, but have failed to catch him. Johnson's wound is not thought dangerous.

Darlington News: Cartersville has received 145 tons of Peruvian guano this season. The radicals called a meeting last week at Horse Branch, as we are informed, for the purpose of organizing for the approaching campaign. There being present a Radical and an Independent, from diversification of opinion the meeting was a total failure. The large two-story residence of Mrs. Jane Carter, widow of the late C. P. Carter, near Cartersville, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ultimo.

Greenville Chronicle: The work of rebuilding is going on at the site of the late Academy of Music, while the trial of the incendiaries who applied the fatal torch is in progress. The trade in old bones amount to something in Greenville. There are 150 tons of bones piled up in the town, and are shipped to the phosphate mills.

Greenville Enterprise: We are informed there are thirteen breaks in the Air-Line Railroad between this point and Atlanta, caused from the late heavy rains. Kershaw Gazette: During the month of March there were four deaths in the county, by children and two colored adults. We understand it is proposed by a few gentlemen in town to form a company for the purpose of operating two or more Clement Attachments. A "loon" was captured on Morrill's mill pond near Camden, last week. During the months of January, February, and March, the fever of the cholera was posted, and office issued 1,068 money orders, amounting to \$13,152.96, the fees on which were \$145.90. He paid during the same time 115 orders amounting to \$1,721.80. The County Democratic Convention of Kershaw County assembled on the 22d of May.

Camden Journal: At a meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer in Camden, the pastor was called to the pastorate of the church. The rainfall at Camden during the month of March was 5.22 inches. Lancaster Ledger: Three shares of the Chester and Cheraw Railroad was sold at this place at public auction on Monday last, and brought \$3.40 per share. The shares are \$50 each. The residence of Mrs. Rebecca Stack, in Chesterfield County, near the boundary line, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last, together with all the household furniture. Dr. Lackey, who was boarding with Mrs. S., lost everything he had, including some very valuable medical works, instruments, &c. An aged lady, sister to Mrs. S., became so frightened that she fled in the yard. Delegates from several of the townships met at this place on Friday last to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets in Columbia on the 28th instant. The meeting was slimly attended, and but little interest manifested; the absence of the once familiar faces of the old leaders, no doubt, threw a dampener on the few that were present. The delegates appointed to attend the State Convention were Rev. C. C. Petty and F. A. Clinton.

Yorkville Enquirer: The Republican extension committee of York County held a meeting in Yorkville, on Thursday last, and appointed the following delegates and alternates to the State Republican Convention, to be held in Columbia on the 28th instant: Butler, Askev, T. B. Barney alternate; F. P. Brown, J. P. K. Bates alternate; C. J. P. Brown, J. P. K. Bates alternate; A. S. Wallace, Russell Hope alternate. We are pleased to learn that some of the difficulties growing out of the adoption of the fence law in King's Mountain Township have been adjusted without litigation. The opponents of the law yielded to the able, and will comply with its requirements.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOGG CASE.—A telegram from Washington, dated April 10, says: The Democratic Senators met in caucus at 10.30 o'clock this morning, and remained in session until 2 o'clock p. m. The question of taking up the Spofford-Kellogg case was the subject under consideration, and a discussion continued with a great deal of animation and spirit. Bayard, Lamar, Garland, Kernan and others spoke against the present consideration of the Kellogg case; while Salisbury, Hill, Vance and Jones again insisted that it ought to be brought before the Senate for action without delay. The arguments pro and con were much the same as those of yesterday and the day before, except that even more determination was shown today by the advocates of immediate action. It was also openly suggested that a proposition to unseat Kellogg and seat Spofford could be adopted, because Spofford could be elected by the Senate, while Kellogg could not. The latter would vote against it. Hill said: "Very well, let them vote against it. The committee had done its duty, and it now remained for the Senate to perform its duty. No matter what the vote might be, and no matter how long it might take, it ought not to deter the Senate from disposing of the case." Finally the resolution was adopted by a majority of three, providing that the Geneva award bill shall be taken up first, and shall be considered from day to day until the Senate has passed the bill. The Chairman of the Elections Committee may call up Kellogg unless, in the meantime, the Democratic caucus shall decide otherwise.

The caucus this morning was not fully attended, and it was understood that other public business would be the final disposition of the Geneva award bill, but was finally upon the question of the consideration of the Kellogg case. This was a sort of compromise and it was consented to in the hope of bringing about a better feeling on the question than has been the case heretofore. The final decision shall be made by a full vote of all the Democratic Senators if it can be obtained.

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS IN MARCH.—Washington, April 12.—The official advice of the National Board of Health show that during the four weeks ending March 27 there had been eleven deaths from malignant yellow fever in New Orleans and two in Memphis.

A dispatch from Santa Fe, New Mexico, dated the 10th instant says: New Mexico received at military headquarters last night General Hatch, with a part of his command, attacked 300 Indians who were encamped in the San Andeas Mountains. The fight lasted six hours, during which the Indians retreated, leaving the dead behind. Captain Henry Carroll of the Ninth Cavalry and seven soldiers were severely wounded. A large amount of stock was captured from the Indians, who are supposed to be Moscaero Apaches, as they retreated towards the Moscaero Apache agency, Hatch with his command is in pursuit.

TAX NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ANDERSON, S. C., April 10th, 1880. In accordance with the Supply Bill, approved December 23, 1879, notice is hereby given that this Office will be open for the collection of Taxes Saturday, May 1st, 1880, and will remain open until May 15th. The rate per centum of Taxes is as follows: School Tax..... 4 1/2 Mills. County Tax..... 3 " Poll Tax..... One Dollar—Total..... 7 1/2 " Tax Payers of the Townships of Belton and Williamson will be required to pay a Tax of seven mills, in addition to State and County Taxes, for their construction of the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad. For the convenience of the Tax Payers it will be at the following places at the times stated for the collection of Taxes: Belton Township, at Belton, Tuesday, May 4th. Bushy Creek Township, at Glenn's Store, Wednesday, May 5th. Camden Township, at Bethany, Thursday, May 6th. Pendleton Township, at Pendleton, Friday, May 7th. Broadway Township, at Farmer's Store, Monday, May 10th. Rock Mills Township, at Providence Church, Tuesday, May 11th. Savannah Township, at Holland's Store, Wednesday, May 12th. Dark Corner Township, at Sherard's Store, Thursday, May 13th. Hall Township, at Carswell's Institute, Monday, May 17th. Martin Township, at Clinkscales' Mills, Tuesday, May 18th. Varnum Township, at Flat Rock Church, Wednesday, May 19th. Centerville Township, at Hunter's Spring, Friday, May 21st. Broadway Township, at Neal's Creek Church, Monday, May 24th. Hopewell Township, at Hopewell Church, Tuesday, May 25th. Honea Township, at Honea Path, Thursday, May 27th. Belton Township, at Belton, Friday, May 28th. And for the balance of the time during the month of May at my Office in the Court House at Anderson.

Taxes are payable in the following kinds of funds: Gold, Silver and Copper, United States Currency, National Bank Notes, and for County Taxes Jury and Witnesses Tickets.

W. W. HUMPHRIES, Treasurer Anderson County. April 15, 1880 40 3

Attraction Extraordinary! First Appearance in Anderson of the Southern Comic Opera Co., AT THE MASONIC HALL, Thursday Evening, April 15, 1880. IN ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Famous Comic Opera, COX & BOX. With selections from those celebrated Operas: "Belle of Saratoga," "Diamond Cut Diamond," "Crimson Scarf," etc. First appearance of MISS FLORENCE WESTON In the South. First Music and a full chorus. Tickets may be secured at the usual places and on day of appearance. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. Children half price. J. W. DELANO, Manager. PROF. JULES G. HUGGELLET, J. D. ANDREWS, Agent. 40-1

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application for a Charter for Shady Grove Church will be made according to law before the Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. B. D. DEAN, and others. April 15, 1880 40 5

WARNING! I HEREBY forewarn all persons not to hire or harbor my daughter SARAH, who is under age, and who has left me without provocation whatever. She is 14 years of age, and is well grown to her age. Any person informing me of her whereabouts, or delivering her to me at Mr. John A. Stevenson's plantation in Rock Mills Township in this County, will be suitably rewarded. MALINDA DRAKE. April 15, 1880 40 1

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. By W. W. Humphries, Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, T. T. Wakefield has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate of and effects of Tucker W. M. deceased. They are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Tucker W. M., deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson S. C. on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, 1880, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Letters of Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 12th day of April, 1880. W. W. HUMPHRIES, J. P. April 15, 1880 40 1

THE WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE. I, A. W. Williamson, of the County of Anderson, State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that the following is a list of the names of the students of the Williamston Female College, for the year 1879-80. The names of the students are as follows: Mary A. Williams, Mary B. Williams, Mary C. Williams, Mary D. Williams, Mary E. Williams, Mary F. Williams, Mary G. Williams, Mary H. Williams, Mary I. Williams, Mary J. Williams, Mary K. Williams, Mary L. Williams, Mary M. Williams, Mary N. Williams, Mary O. Williams, Mary P. Williams, Mary Q. Williams, Mary R. Williams, Mary S. Williams, Mary T. Williams, Mary U. Williams, Mary V. Williams, Mary W. Williams, Mary X. Williams, Mary Y. Williams, Mary Z. Williams. The names of the students are as follows: Mary A. Williams, Mary B. Williams, Mary C. Williams, Mary D. Williams, Mary E. Williams, Mary F. Williams, Mary G. Williams, Mary H. Williams, Mary I. Williams, Mary J. Williams, Mary K. Williams, Mary L. Williams, Mary M. Williams, Mary N. Williams, Mary O. Williams, Mary P. Williams, Mary Q. Williams, Mary R. Williams, Mary S. Williams, Mary T. Williams, Mary U. Williams, Mary V. Williams, Mary W. Williams, Mary X. Williams, Mary Y. Williams, Mary Z. Williams.

Notice to Stove Buyers. ONE HUNDRED STOVES to be sold cheap of the celebrated make of Thomas Robert Stephenson & Co.—to good parties on the Cotton Option or for Cash. STEAM COOKERS at low prices. Nos. 1, \$1.00; 2, \$3.00; 3, \$3.00; 4, \$2.50. L. H. SHEL, West End Warehouse. March 18, 1880 30

LUMBER! LUMBER! A LARGE lot of good Lumber is kept constantly on hand at my Lumber Yard at the Blue Ridge Depot in Anderson, and orders for large or small quantities will be promptly filled at low prices. Mr. Robert Mayfield is my agent for the sale of Lumber at Anderson, and will furnish any information desired to persons wishing to make an order. JOHN KAUFMAN, Jan 30, 1879 20 1y

MISS DELLA KEYS

Calls the attention of the Ladies to her SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. THESE GOODS are of the LATEST STYLES. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine my Goods before buying. MANTUA-MAKING I attend to as usual. McCully's Corner, Up Stairs, Anderson, S. C. April 8, 1880 30 2m

C. A. REED, AGENT, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. HEADQUARTERS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS. The Lowest Prices in the market for Hats. THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST SEWING MACHINES. Attachments and Needles for different kinds of Machines. A GOOD STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED LOUIS COOK VEHICLES, Such as Open and Top BUGGIES, Double-Seat BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c. &c. ALL KINDS OF BUGGY MATERIAL AND IRON. Southeast Corner Waverly House Building. April 15, 1880 40

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD! IS NOT COMPLETED, but we are assured that in the near future it will be. In the meantime you will all need Clothes, and we are prepared to show the PRETTIEST LINE OF— FANCY CASSIMERES, ENGLISH DIAGONALS, &c. We have exhibited here an entire new line of GENTS' UNDERWEAR, COLLARS, CRAVATS, SHIRTS, &c. A beautiful assortment of COTTONADES, TWEEDS, JEANS and CASHMERE, from 12 1/2 to 75c. VIRGINIA CASSIMERES. NO ADVANCE. We have a fine stock of this "most made" of Goods that our people admire so much. READY MADE CLOTHING. We make a specialty in this line, and have selected our clothing with unusual care. We are receiving a very large invoice this season of Cassimere Suits, Black Cloth and Diagonal Cords and Vests. Suits from \$2.50 to \$20.00. A NEW FEATURE. We have added to our stock this season a fine assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing from four to sixteen years of age. The Ladies of our County have long felt the need of these articles for their younger boys, and are ready to supply this want. SEWING MACHINES.—We are still handling one of the best Sewing Machines made, which we will sell cheap and on good terms. Call in and get the extra inducements we offer for a machine to be paid in Cotton. IT WILL PAY YOU. J. R. & L. P. SMITH, McCully's Corner. March 13, 1880 36 3m

Master's Sale. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. In the Court of Common Pleas. D. R. Greer, Plaintiff, vs. John F. Greer, Samantha E. Autrey, et al., Defendants. —Complaint for Partition, &c. BY virtue of an order to me directed by his Honor, Thomas Thomson, President of the 8th Judicial Circuit, in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., at public sale, on SALE DAY, MAY 1st, next, containing eleven acres, or the Real Estate of Mary L. Greer, deceased; LOT NO. 1, containing nine and six-tenths (9-10) acres, more or less, situated in the Town of Honea Path, in Anderson County, and adjoining lands of T. A. Hudson, D. S. McCullough and No. 2 of the Real Estate of said Mary L. Greer, deceased; LOT NO. 2, containing eleven acres, or the Real Estate of said Mary L. Greer, deceased, and lying on the Town of Honea Path, in the County of Anderson, and adjoining lands of T. A. Hudson, D. S. McCullough and No. 2 of the Real Estate of said Mary L. Greer, deceased, and lying on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. LOT NO. 3, containing Ten and nine-tenths (10-9-10) acres, more or less, adjoining Lot No. 2 of the Real Estate of said Mrs. Mary L. Greer, deceased, and lands of T. A. Hudson, and lying on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Terms of Sale.—One-third cash, and the remainder on a credit of twelve months, with interest on the balance and a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money. Purchaser to pay extra for papers. W. W. HUMPHRIES, Master. April 8, 1880 30 4

REDUCED PRICES. CALL ON JOHN E. PEOPLES And Get the Celebrated MERRYMAN GUANO, 475 lbs. Cotton per Ton. NAVASSA GUANO, 450 lbs. Cotton per Ton. Navassa Cotton Fertilizer, 425